

軽量型情報 LSP の開発 — type-guessr

Ruby Association Activity Report 2026/08/04

SANGYONG SIM

Self Introduction

SIM SANGYONG (@shia)

- STORES Inc.
- GitHub: [@riseshia](#)
- X: [@riseshia](#)



I don't want to write types in Ruby.

but sometimes I'm happy to get type information.

Like this

```
active_user = User.where(active: true)
member = User.where.not(role: :admin)

first_member = member.first
```

Like this

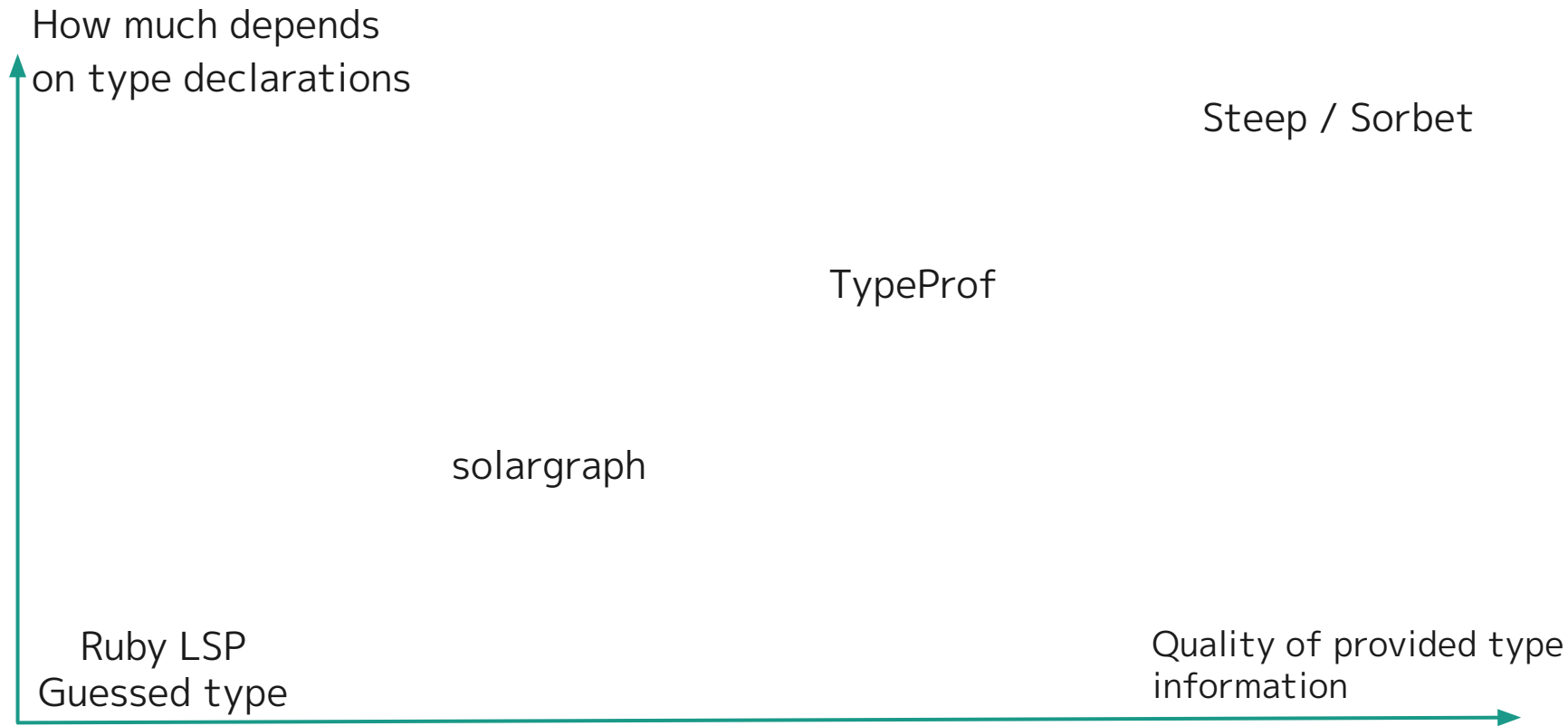
```
active_user = User.where(active: true)
member = User.where.not(role: :admin)
```

Guessed Type: User?

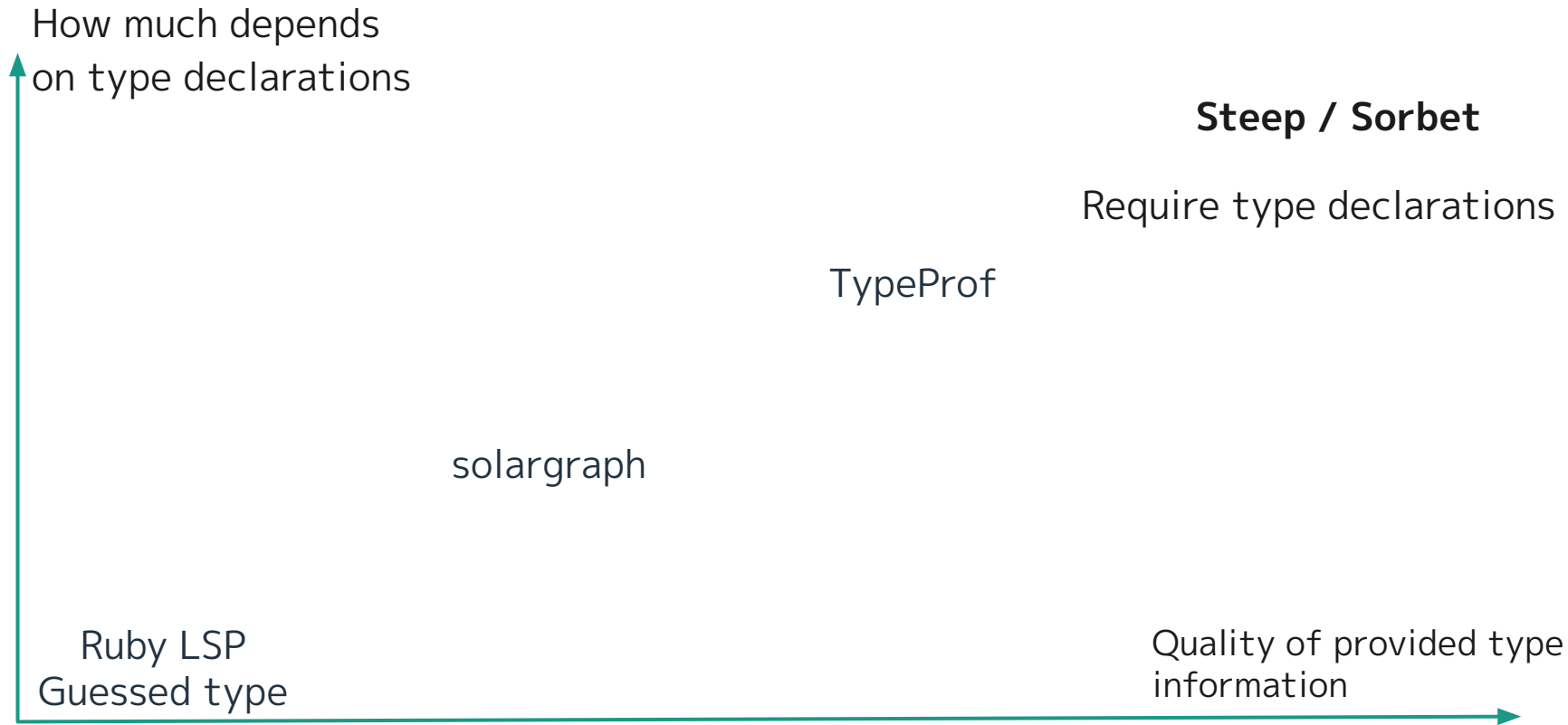


```
first_member = member.first
```

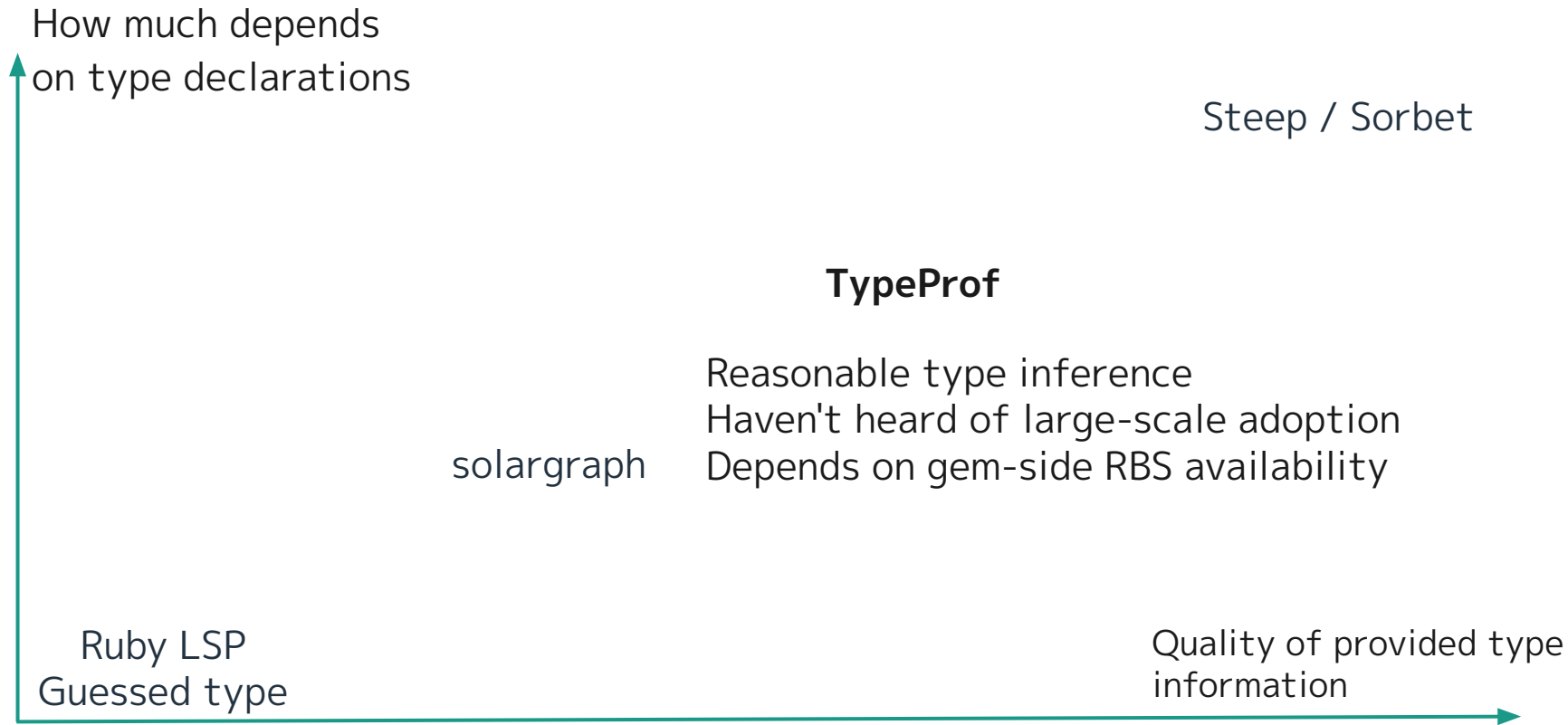
Landscape of type support tools for Ruby



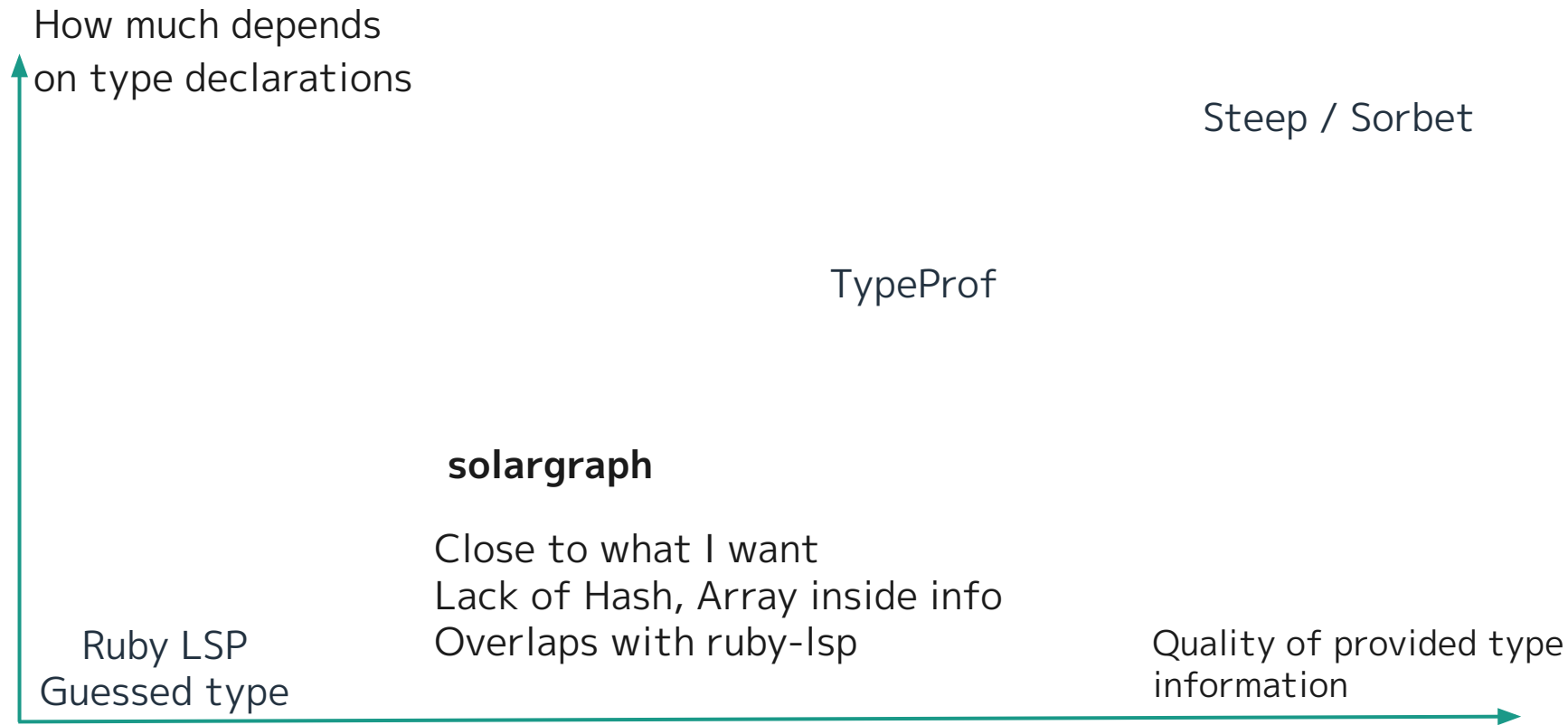
Landscape of type support tools for Ruby



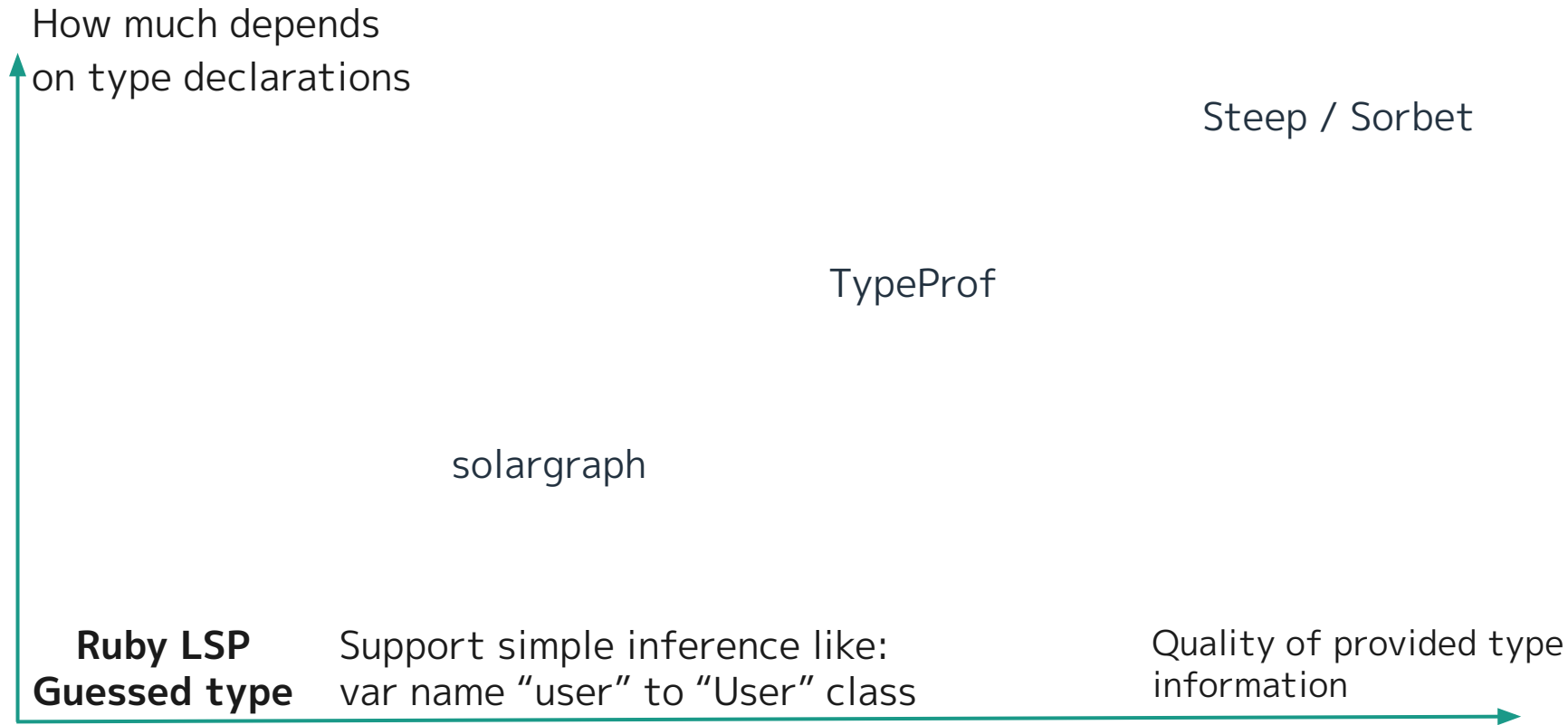
Landscape of type support tools for Ruby



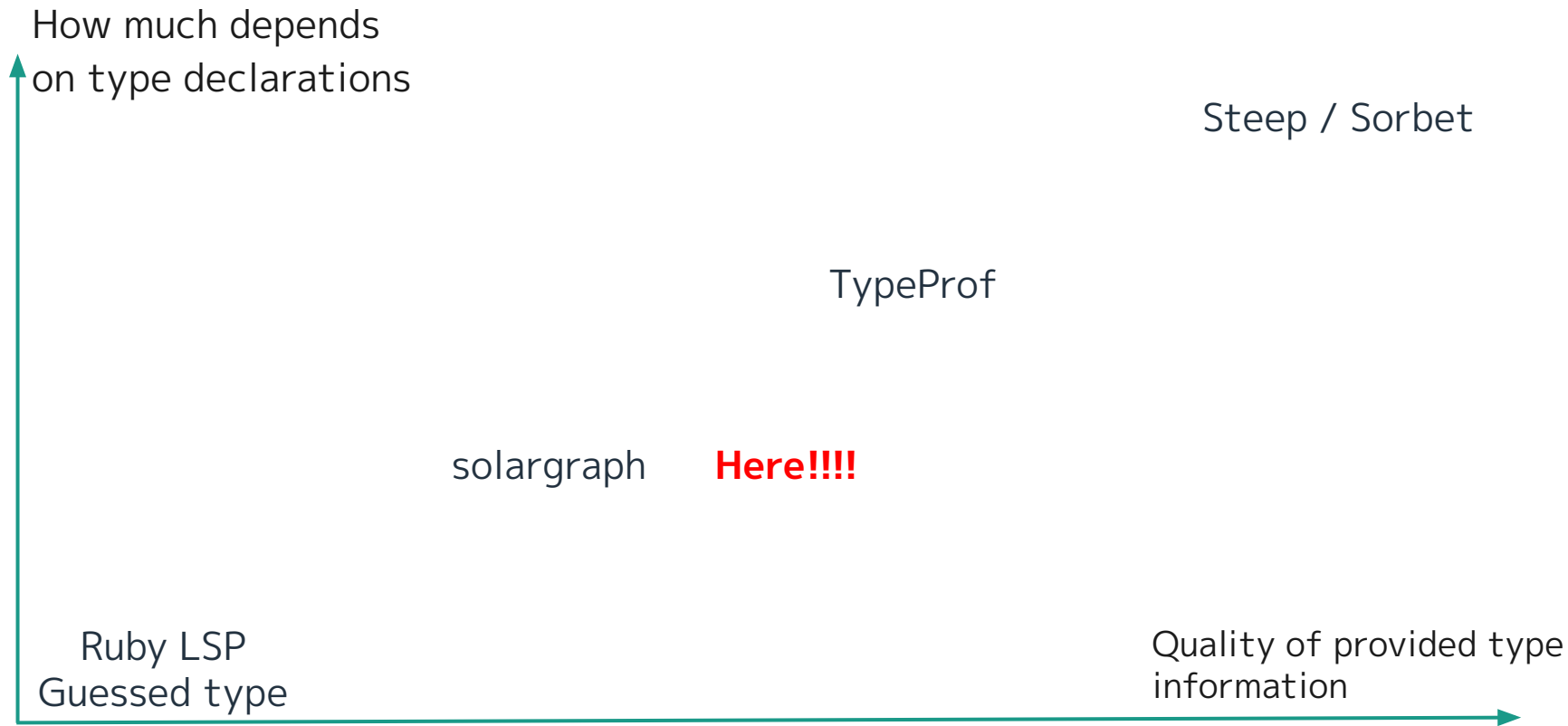
Landscape of type support tools for Ruby



Landscape of type support tools for Ruby



Landscape of type support tools for Ruby



**Sacrifice a bit of accuracy to efficiently produce
plausible type info?**

- **Goal:** Impl LSP Server to provide practical type information
- **How:** Via heuristic that sacrifice a bit of accuracy to gain more coverage.

type-guessr

A Ruby LSP addon that provides heuristic type inference to enhance IDE features like Hover and Go to Definition.

Topics

- How to infer type of code
- How to get more type information from code
- How expressive is the type
- How to support DSL-like code

Approach

Duck typing:

"If it can quack, treat it as a duck"

- Ignore the type. Only behavior (methods) matters
- behavior as a type

What we will do:

**"quack() is called on this object. The only class with this is...
Duck class"**

- **Infer the type from observed behavior.**
- **type from behavior.**

Approach - Duck typing inspired heuristic

```
class Recipe
  def comments = []
  def ingredients = []
end

class Article
  def content = ""
  def tags = []
end

def fetch_comments(recipe)
  recipe.comments
  recipe.ingredients
end
```

Approach - Duck typing inspired heuristic

```
class Recipe
  def comments = []
  def ingredients = []
end
```

```
class Article
  def content = ""
  def tags = []
end
```

```
def fetch_comments(recipe)
  recipe.comments
  recipe.ingredients
end
```

Guessed Type: Recipe

[TypeGuesser Debug]

Reason: parameter inferred from comments, ingredients

Source: project

Method calls: comments, ingredients

Approach - Duck typing inspired heuristic

```
class Recipe
  def comments = []
  def ingredients = []
end
```

Guessed Signature: (Recipe recipe) -> []

[TypeGuesser Debug]

Reason: def fetch_comments returns Recipe#ingredients (project)

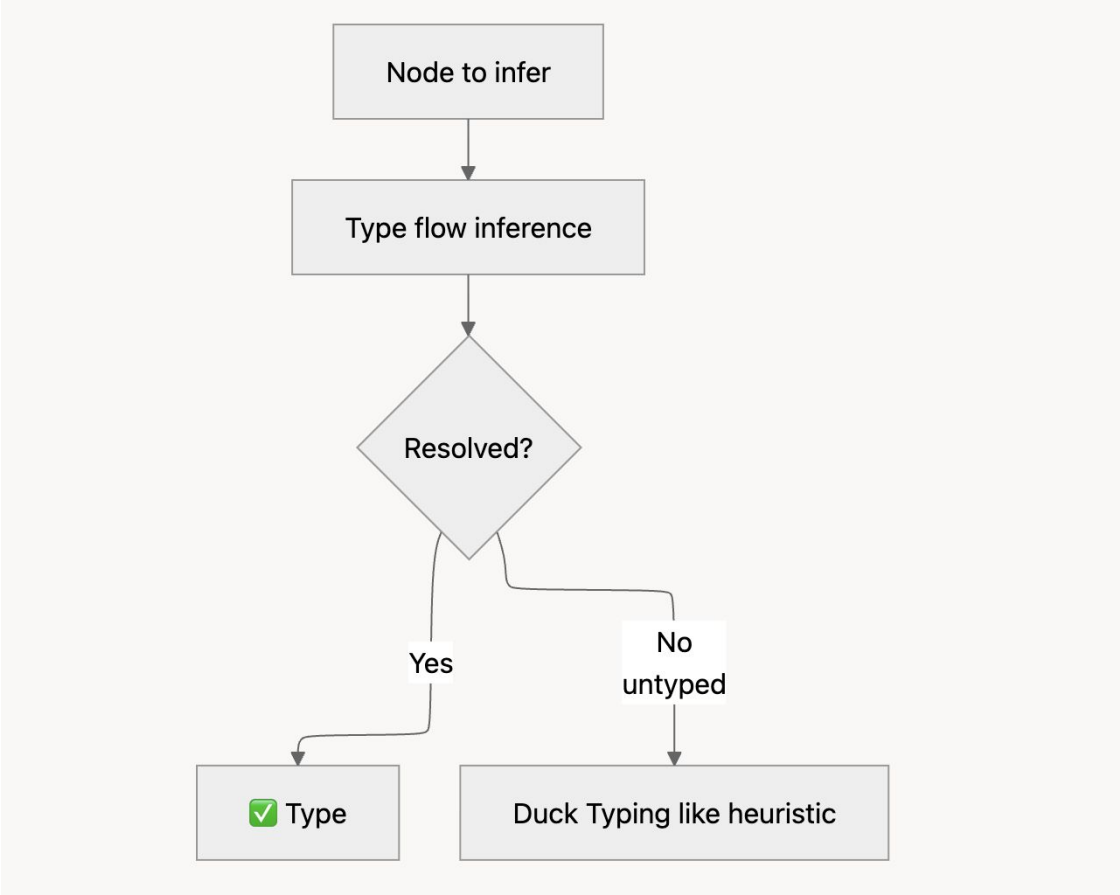
Source: project

```
def fetch_comments(recipe)
  recipe.comments
  recipe.ingredients
end
```

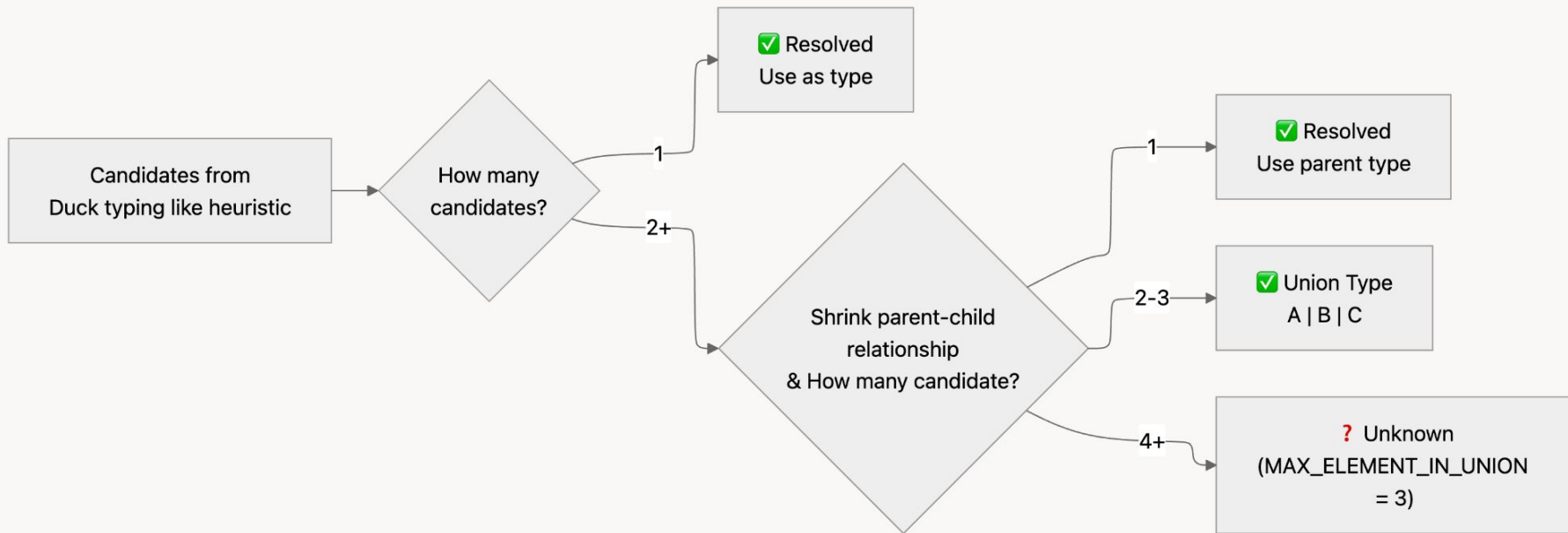


Inference strategy

Basic inference flow



Duck typing like heuristic flow



Candidate decision - Resolved as parent class

```
class Recipe
  def comments = []
  def ingredients = []
end

class MacaronRecipe < Recipe
  def content = ""
  def tags = []
end
```

Guessed Signature: (Recipe recipe) -> []

[TypeGuesser Debug]

Reason: def check returns Recipe#ingredients (project)

Source: project

```
def check(recipe)
  recipe.comments
  recipe.ingredients
end
```

Candidate decision - Resolved as Union

```
class RecipeA
  def comments = []
  def ingredients = []
end
```

```
class RecipeB
  def comments = []
  def ingredients = []
end
```

Guessed Signature: (RecipeA | RecipeB recipe) -> untyped

[TypeGuesser Debug]

Reason: def check2 returns call comments on unknown receiver

Source: project

```
def check2(recipe)
  recipe.ingredients
  recipe.comments
end
```

Candidate decision - Ambiguous case

Guessed Signature: (untyped x, untyped y) -> untyped

[TypeGuesser Debug]

Reason: def sum returns call + on unknown receiver

Source: project

```
def sum(x, y) = x + y
```

Exception: ivar

```
class Recipe1
  attr_reader :name

  def initialize(name)
    @name = name
  end
end

recipe = Recipe1.new("Makaron")
```

name()

Guessed receiver: Recipe1

[Learn more about guessed types](#)

Definitions: [a.rb](#)

Guessed Signature: () -> untyped

[TypeGuessr Debug]

Reason: def name returns assigned from parameter without type info

Source: project

recipe.name

Exception: ivar

```
class Recipe2
  attr_reader :name

  def initialize(name)
    @name = name
  end
  def grapheme_clusters_of_name
    @name.grapheme_clusters
  end
end
recipe = Recipe2.new("Makaron")
```

name()

Guessed receiver: Recipe2

[Learn more about guessed types](#)

Definitions: [a.rb](#)

Guessed Signature () -> String

[TypeGuessr Debug]

Reason: def name returns assigned from parameter inferred from grapheme_clusters

Source: project

recipe.name

Expressiveness of the type

Structural type...?

- Record type
- Tuple type

Record type - Hash

Guessed Type: { name: String, age: Integer, admin: true }

[TypeGuesser Debug]

Reason: assigned from literal

Source: literal

Method calls: []

```
user = {  
  name: "Alice",  
  age: 30,  
  admin: true  
}  
name = user[:name]
```

Record type - Hash

```
user = {  
  name: "Alice",  
  age: 30,  
  admin: true  
}
```

Guessed Type: String

[TypeGuesser Debug]

Reason: assigned from HashShape[:name]

Source: inference

```
name = user[:name]
```

Record type - Hash

Guessed Type: Hash[Symbol, Integer | String | true]

[TypeGuesser Debug]

Reason: assigned from literal

Source: literal

Method calls: []

```
user = {  
  name: "Alice",  
  age: 30,  
  admin: true,  
  field4: "hello",  
  field5: "hello",  
  # ...
```

Tuple type - Array

Guessed Type: [Integer, Integer, String]

[TypeGuesser Debug]

Reason: assigned from literal

Source: literal

Method calls: []

```
a = [1, 2, "3"]
```

```
b = a[0]
```

```
c = a[2]
```

Tuple type - Array

```
a = [1, 2, "3"]
```

Guessed Type: Integer

[TypeGuesser Debug]

Reason: assigned from Tuple[0]

Source: inference

```
b = a[0]
```

```
c = a[2]
```

```
a = [1, 2, "3"]
```

Guessed Type: String

[TypeGuesser Debug]

Reason: assigned from Tuple[2]

Source: inference

```
c = a[2]
```

Tuple type - Array

Guessed Type: `Array[Integer | String]`

[TypeGuesser Debug]

Reason: assigned from literal

Source: literal

Method calls: []

```
a = [1, 2, "3", "4", 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
```

DSL support

DSL support... is hard

Everyone knows DSL support is hard for type inference on Ruby. Let's see the patterns which makes inference hard with activerecord, well known gem to you.

DSL support... is hard

Correctly tracking include / extend is hard

```
module M
  extend ActiveSupport::Concern

  included do
    |   scope :disabled, -> { where(disabled: true) }
    end

    class_methods do
      |   ...
    end
  end
end
```

Model attributes are unknown to begin with

```
class User < ApplicationRecord; end  
user = User.new  
user.name # does it exist?
```

```
User.select(:name, :email) # ????
```

How do existing tools handle this?

rbs_rails and **tapioca**, **ruby-lsp-rails** do essentially the same thing:

- Run project, and get the needed information at runtime
- Write out concrete type information to RBS based on that
- Or fetch type info when queried

type-guessr doesn't want users to write types, and ideally doesn't want to add RBS to the codebase.

- Decide to embed ActiveRecord-aware logic internally (experimental)
 - Trust ActiveRecord's interface stability for now
- Eventually we want a registration API to externalize this — future work.

For ActiveRecord, it has 2 parts:

- Queries the Rails runtime
 - column info, associations, enums, scopes...
- Base on above, generate methods and register those to index

Current implementation

```
user.name      # => String?  
user.email     # => String?  
user.age       # => Integer?  
user.active    # => bool?  
user.score     # => Float?  
user.balance   # => BigDecimal?  
user.bio       # => String?
```

Current implementation

```
active_user = User.where(active: true)
member = User.where.not(role: :admin)
```

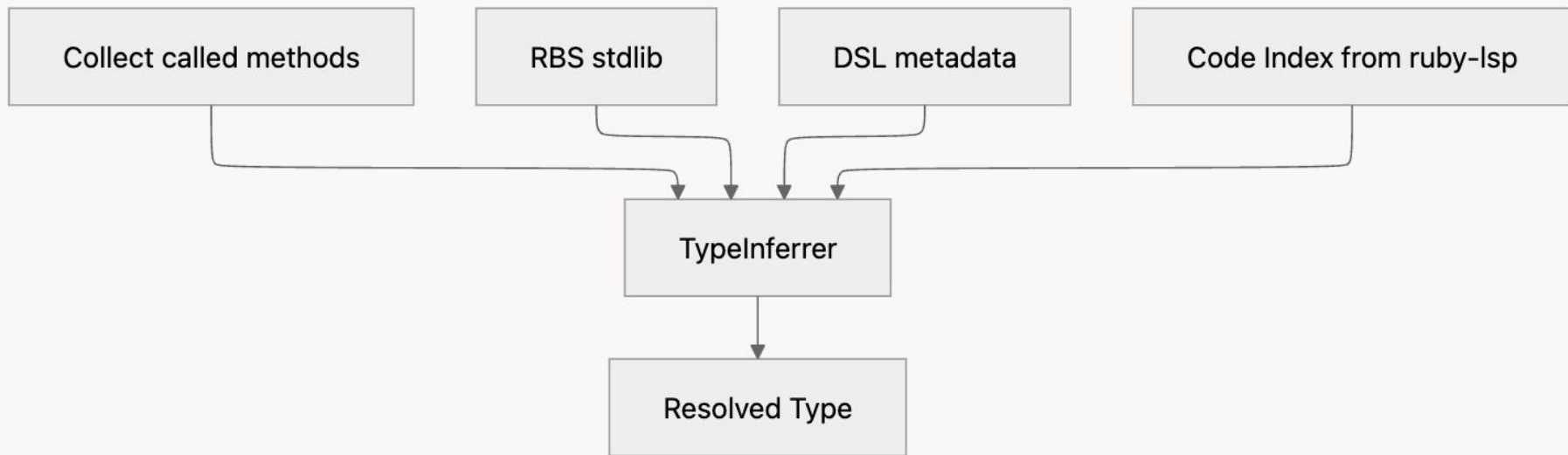
Guessed Type: User?

```
first_member = member.first
```

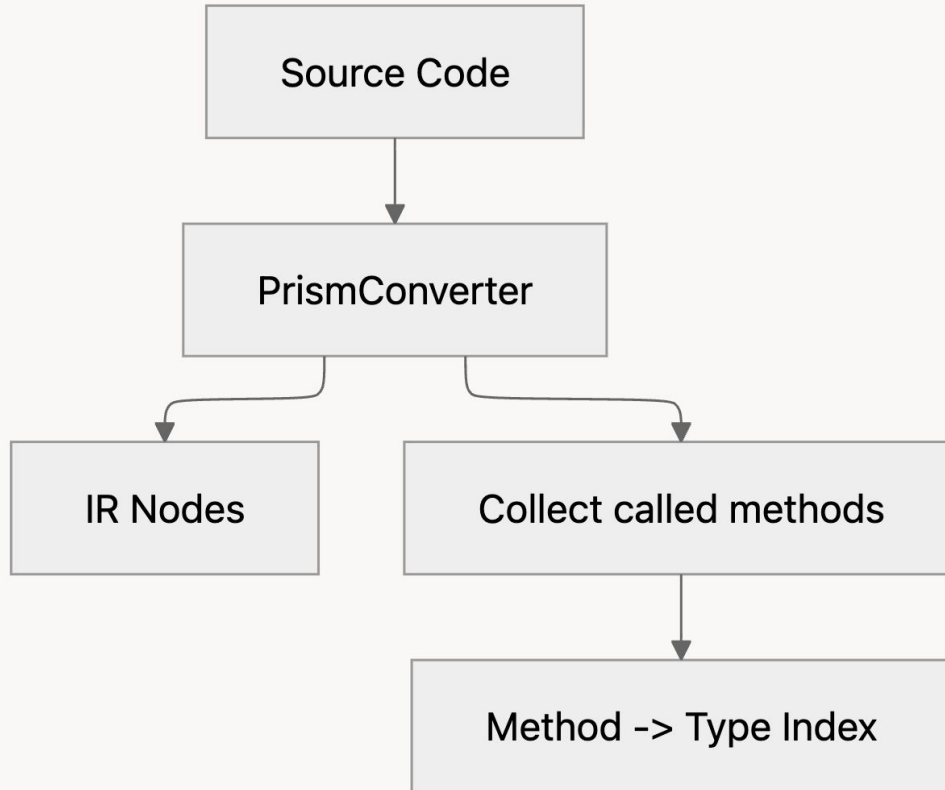
Design of type-guessr

- To concentrate on inference logic, not LSP server implementation
 - Just providing type info, ruby-lsp will handle text on hover, candidate on autocompletion, def jump...
- Get methods generated by DSL from other add-on, such as ruby-lsp-rails

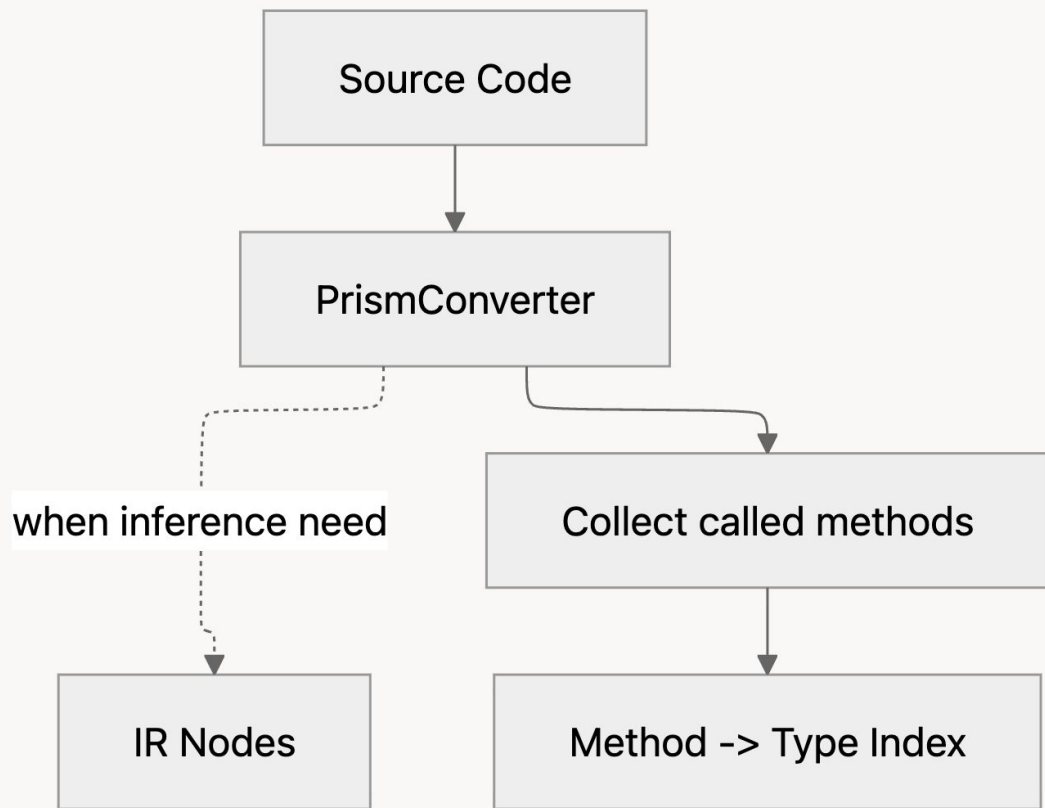
Type information sources



Index & type var graph building (project scope)

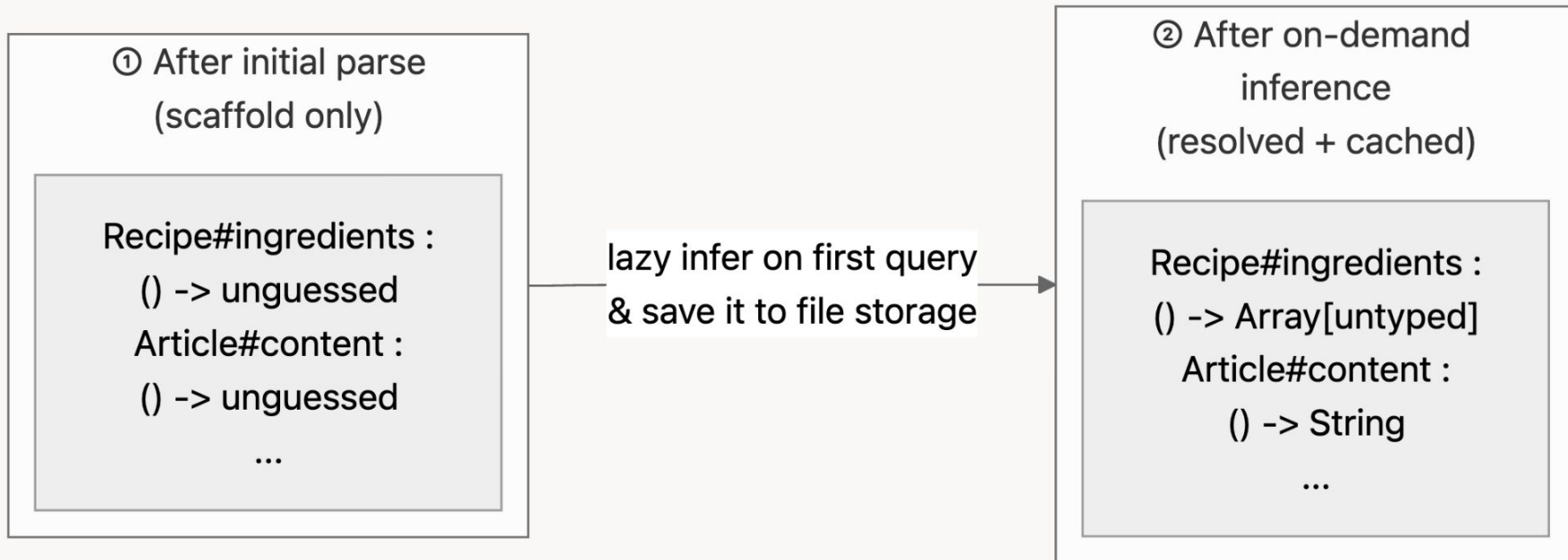


Index & type var graph building (in gem scope)



- Don't infer at index time
- Do inference when requested with cache
- some gems are very slow to infer/parse as they have too many files. so with gems:
 - Collect constant and its method on indexing time.
 - Building IR nodes, inferring lazy.

Inference for gem



Numbers and Limitations

TypeGuessr Coverage Report

Generated: 2026-04-24 07:30:11

Summary

Metric	Value
Files Analyzed	3832
Node Coverage	79.6% (1770909/2223899)
Inference Coverage	40.1% (303594/756584)
Signature Score	0.39
Project Methods	48449

Node Coverage includes trivially-typed nodes (LiteralNode, SelfNode). **Inference Coverage** excludes them to reflect actual type inference capability.

Speed

- For our company's Rails apps: startup under 20s with ruby-lsp. Inference under 2s without cache. Under 1s when warm.
- "An LSP must not interfere with editor operations"
 - Most inference done in 100-200ms
 - It's only occasionally slow...

Note: Benchmarks and coverage reports are in the repo

Limitation

- Weak against small methods
- Getting the correct method list is critical, otherwise everything falls into untyped
- Diagnostic is hard
 - Information to validate and information to aid inference are tangled together — still figuring this out
 - First step might be just to give warning when there is no matched constants?

Result

-  Built "type-guessr" to show possibility of proposed heuristic.
 - fast enough
 - coverage is not enough, now
-  Extensive DSL support
-  Diagnostics
-  Adapt to AI age..?

Acknowledgement

The Ruby Association grant is the reason this got built, instead of staying on my "someday" list.

I met regularly with my mentor, Endoh-san, to talk through how the type inference should work.